

And the gentleman before him was an American, he solicited his kind offices. He poured forth his story in eloquent French and broken English. "I am a wanderer, an exile. I am forced to fly to the New World without a friend, without a hope. You are an American? Give me, then a letter of introduction to some friend of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner—the scenes of Paris have filled me with such horror that a life of labor would be a Paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends? A gentleman like you has doubtless many friends."

The strange gentleman rose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated toward the door of the next chamber, his head downcast, his eyes looking from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he retreated backward—his voice was full of meaning: "I am the only man born in the New World who can raise his hand to God and say—I HAVE NOT ONE FRIEND—NOT ONE—IN ALL AMERICA!"

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied those words.

"Who are you?" he cried as the old man retreated toward the next room. "Your name?"

"My name?"—with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in its convulsive expression—"My name is Benedict Arnold!"

He was gone. Talleyrand sank into a chair, gasping the words: "ARNOLD THE TRAITOR!"

Thus you see wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the murderer's mark upon his brow. Even in the secluded room of that inn at Havre, his crime found him and forced him to tell his name—the synonym of infamy.

The last twenty years of his life are covered with a cloud from whose darkness but a few gleams of light flash upon the page of history.

The manner of his death is not distinctly known. But we cannot but die utterly friendly to that cold brow—that remorse pursued him to the grave whispering John Andre! in his ears, and that the memory of his glory grieved like a canker at his heart, murmuring forever: "True to your country, what might you have been O ARNOLD, THE TRAITOR!"

Who shall dare paint the agony of his death hour. With a trembling hand and heaved breath we drop the curtain, and turn away from the death-bed of Benedict Arnold.

Tomb of David.

The following description of the tomb of David is from the new work, "The City of the Great King," by Jas. T. Barclay, [now in course of publication by Jas. Challen & Sons, Philadelphia.]

The reputed tomb of David is just outside Zion gate, hard by the Cenotaph and American cemetery. It is surrounded by an irregular pile of buildings, and surrounded by a dome and minaret. In the interior are some of the most architectural embellishments imaginable, on the crusader's architecture. Just think of the frightful old occupying the place of the classic acanthus and the mythic lotus!

We passed the several halls and corridors, evidently of the style of the Quaker era of the crusaders' domination, before reaching the consecrated by double iron doors. We found here an old dervise, prostrate in prayer, on the cold stone floor. Not being privileged, as we, to enter the sacred precincts, he was content with gazing at the tomb through the iron bars; for it is a rare thing for even a Mussulman ecclesiastic to gain admittance.

The room is insignificant in its dimensions, but is furnished very gorgeously. The tomb is apparently an immense sarcophagus of rough stone, and is covered by green satin tapestry, richly embroidered with gold. To this a piece of black velvet is attached, with a few inscriptions from the Koran embroidered also in gold. A satin canopy of red, blue and green, and yellow stripes hangs over the tomb, and another piece of black velvet tapestry embroidered in silver, covers a door in one end of the room, which they lead to a cave underneath. Two tall silver candlesticks stand before this door, and a little lamp hangs in a window near it, which is kept constantly burning. The ceiling of the room is vaulted, and the walls covered with blue porcelain floral figures.

Rents Coming Down.—The hard times are tumbling down rents as well as other things. Good tenants are now at a premium. A number of landlords, in view of the falling off in business of their tenants, and the financial pressure bearing upon the trading and producing classes, have voluntarily reduced their rents, some of them one-third. It is out of the question to expect that tenants can pay the prices charged last spring without great sacrifice. It is pressing the life's blood out of business men to force them to continue the enormous rentals exacted last May, when tenants supposed that money would be plenty and times prosperous.

Not is it morally right or just to employ legal coercion to squeeze out of them these exorbitant demands.

Vacant rooms and stores can now be had from 25 to 60 per cent. cheaper than six months ago. One instance came under our observation this week, of a store room in a fine block located on South Water street, being rented for \$2,000, for which the owner demanded \$4,500 last spring. Rents must come down to a level with the profits of trade.—Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESSURE—SOME OF ITS FRUITS.—An instance of the terrible effect of the financial pressure is told by the New York Post. A few months since the partner of a commercial house in that city was taken to a Lunatic Asylum, utterly deranged, as was said by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared \$1,300,000. He died in the asylum, and his own estate was valued at \$2,500,000 all invested in the concern of which he was a partner.

The firm itself failed the other day, and is now said to be utterly insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased's estate was a thousand shares of the Illinois Cen-

tral Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease at \$140 a share, and which was worth, after paying up the installments, \$500,000. The same property sold on Monday last at public sale at \$50,000. All this occurred within eighteen months, the prosperity, the insanity, the decease, and the insolvency.

Manufactories of New England.

The following is a view of the present condition of the different corporations in the city of Lowell:

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company are running 13,000 out of 48,000 spindles, and run but five days in each week. The Print Works are in full operation, but run only five days.

On the Appleton two-thirds of the works are in operation, but they run only five days per week.

The Lawrence have stopped 650 out of 1829 looms, and expect to stop 125 more within a short time. They are now running six days, but expect soon to stop one day per week. Notice has been given that there would be a reduction in the price of labor, but the per cent. has not been fixed upon. The looms stopped on this corporation were those on which heavy cloths were made, so that the reduction in the number of pounds manufactured is nearly one-half.

On the Suffolk one-half of the works are stopped, and the others run six days per week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very soon.

The whole number of looms on the Tremont is 760, of which they have stopped 374. They have received notice that the wages will be reduced 12 1/2 p. ct., commencing on the November payment.

On the Merrimack, one mill, in which sheeting have been made, is stopped. All the other works are running six days per week. They have reduced the price of labor, but the reduction is not the same on all the work. It is from 10 to 16 per cent, and will take effect in November.

All the mills on the Boott are stopped, and we could not learn when they are to start up again.

On the Massachusetts 350 out of 1,227 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

The statement made by us last Monday, that the Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had voted to stop, was not correct.

On the Prescott 163 out of 671 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

Of the Middlesex Company we are authorized to make no statement, except that they have not yet decided what they shall do.

The Lowell Company have stopped all their cotton works. Something more than three-fourths of the works in the carpet department are running five days in a week.

This company has also given notice that the wages will be reduced. The reduction is not uniform, but varies on different kinds of work.

The Worcester Transcript learns that the Central Cotton Mills in West Boylston are about to stop for the winter. The Lee Manufacturing Company are running but little more than half time. The other mills in the vicinity are cutting down both labor and wages.

which is just starting up their works in Amesbury and Salisbury, have reduced their pay of operatives 15 per cent.

The Post Office Larceny Case.

SENTENCE OF JAMES O. BRAYMAN. James O. Brayman, editor of the Chicago Democrat, convicted of the crime of stealing letters from the Chicago post office, was brought before the United States District Court at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, to receive his sentence. About one hundred persons were present, mostly of the intimate acquaintance of the prisoner.

Brayman entered the court room with an air of entire unconcern took a seat in front of the bench. He betrayed not the slightest emotion during any part of the proceedings, and received the sentence of the court with as much apparent indifference as if he had been listening to an ordinary after-dinner speech. This complete apathy has marked the prisoner during every stage of the case since his arrest, and has done perhaps more than anything else to impress upon the public mind the conviction of his depravity of heart.

Judge Drummond directed the prisoner to stand up, and proceeded to address him as follows: "James O. Brayman, you have been indicted for stealing letters out of the Chicago post-office, some of which contained articles of value. You have had every opportunity to prepare for your defence. You have had the advice and assistance of eminent counsel. After full consideration on their part and on yours, a plea of guilty has been placed upon the record. It now becomes the duty of the Court to pass the sentence of the law for the commission of the offence with which you stand charged, and of which you are convicted upon your own confession. Your case is certainly a remarkable one; you were in this community a highly respectable citizen, in the judgment of those who knew you, as unlikely to commit this offence as any man to be found in it, no matter who he may be. You do not seem to have had any overpowering necessity upon you to tempt you to the crime. It appears difficult to comprehend that such a man should commit such an offence; that for the possible or event probable values in a few letters, a person occupying a respectable position in society, should incur the risk of an ignominious punishment."

But crime is now and then presented to us in a new and startling phase. Our criminal jurisprudence has occasionally added to its history some new offence, or an old one in some unexpected form, to surprise us. Courts of justice can only deal with acts and judge of the motives of the man from those acts. You stand before the court like any other criminal convicted at its bar. The only difference between you, as case and that of an ordinary offender is, you have fallen from a more respectable position in life. That circumstance certainly does not mitigate the offence. The court will not dwell upon your present condition. You must yourself at length fully appreciate it. The man of education and intelligence who deliberately commits a crime knows as well as any one can tell him what may be the terrible consequences. He thinks of them and dares them. If

they fall on his own head, his fate stands as a warning to others.

The Court has fully weighed all the considerations which have now been presented on your behalf. The punishment which the law imposes for your offence is imprisonment not less than two nor more than ten years. The time within these limits is to be determined by the court.

The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the penitentiary, at Alton, at hard labor, for the term of four years from this date.

Brayman was immediately removed by the Marshall to a room adjoining his office, where he remained until 8 o'clock last evening. He was then transferred to the railway train and conveyed to Alton.—Chicago Times.

Washington on Paper Currency. MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 27, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a case of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of our Legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had any voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of its use.

To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as to add opinion would be as unnecessary as to add that the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is the substance not the shadow of a thing that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported, consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and the greater ratio the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the benefit? The planter, and the artisan, and the laborer, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain the creditor, or body politic suffer. Whether it be legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative—it must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators. But contrary to my intention, and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are the most pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the nation, therefore, which will be that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear Sir, &c. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Suspensions and Failures Throughout the United States during the Last Three Months.

The following is the number of reported failures which have taken place throughout the country during the months of August, September and October, up to October 23d:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
New York,	72	163	210	445
Massachusetts,	9	19	57	85
Pennsylvania,	10	43	67	120
Ohio,	6	13	21	40
Kentucky,	1	3	3	7
Indiana,	—	2	4	6
Minnesota,	1	—	—	1
Illinois,	6	16	23	45
Maryland,	—	3	3	6
Delaware,	7	8	21	36
Michigan,	4	9	10	23
Missouri,	—	5	13	18
New Jersey,	1	12	10	23
Rhode Island,	—	3	2	5
Maine,	—	—	2	2
N. Hampshire,	—	3	3	6
Vermont,	—	3	6	9
Connecticut,	—	1	4	5
Delaware,	3	7	14	24
Wisconsin,	1	4	3	8
Virginia,	1	1	—	2
North Carolina,	1	—	—	1
South Carolina,	3	—	—	3
Georgia,	3	—	2	5
Tennessee,	1	—	—	1
California,	2	—	—	2
Washington, D. C.,	—	2	—	2
Totals,	134	329	489	952

In addition to the foregoing there were 13 failures in Canada West and five in Canada East.

If we estimate the liabilities of the above at an average of \$100,000 each, we have an aggregate of nearly \$100,000,000. The Liverpool Mercury says there had been about four hundred failures in the United States, the aggregate amount of liabilities being \$40,000,000.

COUNTERFEITS.—In these stringent times, it is well enough to look to the kind of coin offered. The counterfeiters are taking advantage of the position of financial affairs, and the discredit of nearly all kinds of paper currency, to operate with their bogus money. On Saturday no less than five counterfeit halves and quarters were offered at the grocery store of Mr. Smith, on western row. One milliner in the same neighborhood took two or three bogus quarters, and we hear of several other instances. The coin is, but fairly executed, and may be readily detected on examination. The anxiety to get hold of silver, however, makes our dealers a little careless as to its quality. Cincinnati is not the only place where the rascals will operate just now. Other towns and cities will no doubt be victimized to a greater or less extent, as the rogues happen to be successful in escaping detection.—Cm. Gazette.

The Squatter Sovereign.

It is really amusing to read the private letters from some of our old friends in the States. Different parties seem to take particular delight in giving us "blixon." We are sorry that those have so little reason—are so deficient of common sense.

By some, we are charged of being an "Abolitionist;" by others of being a "tool of slavery propagandists." How true is that sentence uttered many centuries ago that "Men lose darkness better than light because their deeds are evil."

If we do not hug up the name of "Democrat" irrespective of the principles or purposes of the men who assume it, we are denounced as an "Abolitionist." How sickening has that word become. A man cannot even advocate the least principle that our fathers once revered without being proclaimed that which they know not the meaning. We dare any one to show a step towards Abolitionism we have made. We have advocated principles indicated by the word Democracy according to Webster's definition, and not as it would be used in our territory by those desirous of stealing every ray of liberty that once darted from that word waving over the heads of a free people in the American flag. We have time after time called attention to the fact that the only question before the people of Kansas was Free State or Slave State, and yet will they still insist that it is "Black Republican" and "Democracy."

That they know more of Kansas matters than we who have been here through the whole difficulties we doubt not, still we cannot forget the lessons learned while growing up of the farmers independence, in all things to think and act for ourselves, and so we shall do now, irrespective of the insulting slang as the barking of puppies.

If we are abolitionists, what, in the name of our country's God, what are they? Supporters of the most tyrannical movements ever known in a christian land, upholders of the perpetrators of the basest frauds ever recorded—that which says the foundation of American Institutions

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Winter has Come.

On the morning of the 28th inst., fell a light snow whitening the face of the earth for a little while, but soon disappeared from the appearance of the blushing sun.

On the evening of the 10th again the snow flakes began to fall and continued almost incessantly until the morning of the 12th. The ground being unfrozen it so rapidly melted that not more than two or three inches remained on the ground when it ceased. It is quite cold for the time of the year, more so we hope than it will remain. If this soon the winter's storms begin, then soon the mournful winds sweep around, who can conjecture the amount of suffering before the flowers of spring smile again on our prairies. Thousands has the money panic deprived of means for earning their daily bread. Thousands have been driven from their wonted toil to feed upon the moaning winds that chase along the street and to make their bed where the drifting snow may quietly enfold them. We who have comfortable homes, why should complaints from our lips be heard? We have the necessities of life, the comforts of abundance. Our ability to push on the improvement of our country will somewhat be lessened, business be retarded; but will resume with more energies at the approach of spring. Then let us cheerfully and ambitiously do that which we can, in a little while we can conquer that which is bearing sorely upon many of the States.

New Territory.—It will be remembered that the last Congress formed a new Territory under the name of Dacotah.—The Independent, published at Sergeant's Bluff says the Territory includes a great part of the valley of the Sioux, the valleys of the James and Vermillion rivers, and large tracts of beautiful bottom lands lying on the Missouri. In regard to the climate, it becomes milder to the westward, so much so that the winters in the north-western parts of Dacotah are said to be not much more severe than in Northern Pennsylvania. The prevailing want of this entire region is timber. Its chief attractions are fertile soil, pure air and water, and unusually healthy climate; and it is believed also to possess an abundance of mineral coal.

The Toledo Tribune has the following announcement, set in double pica, across the head of the second page: "This paper sent one year for three bushels of wheat, or six bushels of oats."

Official Returns.

The following returns of our Territorial election, we find in the Quindaro Childswan.

Counties	PABROTT.	RANSOM.
Anderson	251	2
Atchison	316	366
Allen, Hunter, Wil-		
son, Woodson	65	30
Bourbon	96	176
Brown [3 Precincts]	99	37
Breckenridge and Wise	266	7
Butler and Madison	69	7
Calhoun	205	39
Coffey	265	48
Davis	126	30
Doniphan	674	497
Dorn		18
Douglas	1082	187
Franklin	245	10
Godfrey and Greenwood	14	13
Jackson	344	189
Johnson	96	212
Leavenworth	1055	1356
Linn	214	178
Lykins	348	59
Marshall	1	150
McGee [thrown out]	127	27
Nemaha		
Pottawattamie [1 Pre-		
cinct]	30	10
Richardson	129	
Riley	251	106
Shawnee	749	61
Well (Not heard)		
Total	8626	3824

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.
SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1857.

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If we are abolitionists, what, in the name of our country's God, what are they? Supporters of the most tyrannical movements ever known in a christian land, upholders of the perpetrators of the basest frauds ever recorded—that which says the foundation of American Institutions

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